

OUTBREAK BREWS IN AUSTRIA, LABOR MAKING THREATS

News Of Serious Developments Leaks Out Despite Rigid Censorship

SOCIALISTS MEET

Will Not Support War Prolonged For Imperialistic Purposes

"HOUR IS COMING"

Workers Urged Not To Strike Till Decisive Time Arrives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—Apparently serious things are happening in Austria of which very little is allowed to be known, but significant facts are beginning to leak out, indicating the existence of a strong movement for peace among the masses.

It now transpires that the German Social-Democratic workers of Austria, after a conference which lasted for two days, issued a threatening document, confirming the view that the working classes are in a state of very great excitement.

It warns the Government that irretrievable effects will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses unless the working classes are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any imperialistic aims; unless there is equal distribution of food stuffs; unless the Government forthwith summons Parliament and settles labor disputes according to civil law and unless the Government meets the other demands of the Socialists.

"Hour Is Coming"

The document exhorts the working classes not to strike now but to hold themselves in readiness for a more favorable hour "which is coming."

With reference to this last threat it is worthy of note that an important article in the Swedish Socialist newspaper Politiken states, "Austria may prove to be the Zion from whence liberation will proceed." The Politiken specifically comments on "the great peace movement in Austria" and says that it is owing to that movement that Austria has been prevented from taking the offensive against Italy.

Proclamation Is Issued

Copenhagen, June 5.—The Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna publishes a proclamation issued by the Austrian Socialist Congress to the Austrian people warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited state of the working classes, which is likely to be heightened if the people believe that the Central Powers are fighting for imperialistic aims, particularly if food conditions do not improve. The Congress considers that a general strike at the present time is not advisable.

The Austrian censor struck out two-thirds of the decisions arrived at by the Congress.

JUGO-SLAVS IN AMERICA PLAN TO RAISE ARMY

Offer To Recruit 500,000 Men Is Laid Before Senate Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is favorably considering the proposal made by the Jugo-Slav leaders to provide for an army up to 500,000 Jugo-Slavs in America, where they are at present classed as alien enemies.

Battle Will Be Decided By Offensive Launched At Critical Point, Says Foch

Allied Generalissimo Reveals His Theory Of Strategy And Plan Of Campaign In Article Written For Periodical

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in *The Field* today.

General Foch argues that modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing one's will on the enemy, recognises only one means: namely, the destruction of the enemy's organised forces. War undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys his discipline and liaisons and nullifies the fighting powers of his units.

In order completely to achieve this object, the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even if well conducted, is simply a game which must be replayed.

It is an obvious corollary from this that only an offensive, whether started at the beginning of action or whether it follows the defensive, can give results and consequently must at the finish always be adopted.

Theoretically the conduct of a battle is carrying through a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength unexpectedly at a given point at a given moment.

In practice other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of the battle and all other actions which make up the battle must be envisaged, considered, organised and provided with forces in the measure in which they prepare and facilitate and guarantee the development of a decisive attack, characterised by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which,

(Continued from page 1)

in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle because they judge only by quantity (or forces or time), not by results and the cause of them.

In conclusion, General Foch says: "We must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure the main principles, yet history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while: that is the decisive attack which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of the adversary."

LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES
VALOR OF AMERICANS

100 In District Destroyed, 100 Others Plundered, Including Famous Cathedral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The Bishop of Soissons declares that the Germans have destroyed almost completely a hundred churches and plundered and partly demolished a hundred others in the district of Soissons during the recent operations. Soissons cathedral suffered badly. The Bishop also complains that the Germans are stripping everything methodically and taking everything to Germany. He protested against his and also against the practice of German airmen deliberately killing old men, women and children while fleeing from the occupied districts.

LANSING THREATENS REPRISALS ON GERMANS

Enemy Subjects In U. S. Will Be Treated Just As Americans In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 7.—The State Department has refused the demand made by Germany for the release of Von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried London described as a citizen of the United States, who is under arrest in Germany as a spy.

Germany proposed this exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if it was refused.

It appears that Siegfried London served in the Russian army and was condemned to death at Warsaw, the sentence being commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

Von Rintelen is one of the most important of the German spies. He was arrested in England, sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government, and sentenced in New York, in February last, with 10 others, to 18 months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy munitions intended for the Entente Governments.

The State Department, replying to the German proposal for an exchange, curtly pointed out that if reprisals on Americans are contemplated for Von Rintelen's confinement "it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reprisal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country."

DR. SUN IN HAKONE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 12.—Sun Yat-sen and his party have arrived at Hakone, where they will spend the summer.

Long-Range Shelling
Of Paris Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The long-range bombardment continued today.

Exhausted German Captives Asleep Behind French Lines



This is a photographic verification of cabled reports that German prisoners, exhausted by hours of hard fighting and short rations along the

Picardy front, fell to the ground immediately upon their arrival in French internment camps and became lost in deep sleep, the first they had

had many of them said, in days. The photo shows a group of recently captured Germans sleeping soundly, sprawled in the mud of the prison camp.

NEW ENEMY DRIVE NETS SMALL GAIN AT TERRIBLE PRICE

Germans Are Repulsed On Wings Of Noyon-Mont-didier Front

LOSE PRISONERS

Concentrate On Center Of Line, Where They Make Some Advance

MASSES CUT DOWN

French, Expecting Attack, Inflict Murderous Losses On Large Units

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 10.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

The German drive continued yesterday evening and last night with the same desperation.

On our left wing the violent attacks of the enemy were renewed several times and were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks.

Courcelles, which was captured and recaptured, remained in our possession.

On our right we held on south and east of Bille, possession of which has been bitterly disputed.

We took over 500 prisoners in these actions.

In the center the enemy tried, by using new forces, to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois, Ressons-sur-Matz and the plateau of Bellignies.

Farther east fighting continues in the Bais de Thiecourt.

Our prisoners unanimously state that the battle up to the present has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded the local operation undertaken yesterday evening east of Hautepoix and took 150 prisoners.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repelled several attacks made by the enemy east of Villy.

Continuing their progress in the region of Bussières, the French and American units gained ground, brought the number of prisoners they have captured up to 250 and captured thirty machine-guns.

Can Pierre Line

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

This morning the enemy offensive developed with substained violence on a front of thirty-five kilometers between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break in our lines. Our troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battlefield fought obstinately, stopping or seriously slowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on the line Rubecourt-Le Fretoy-Mortemer.

In the center the progress made by the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, in which the enemy suffered murderous losses, they obtained a footing in the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Maresilles (? Mareuil); where our first-line units are contesting the ground foot by foot.

On the right the enemy encountered a similar resistance and despite repeated efforts was held on the front Belval-Cannectancourt-Ville.

British Make Raids

London, June 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Yesterday we successfully raided a German post in the sector north-eastward of Bethune.

We repelled an attack in the evening against a post in Aveluy Wood.

The American official communiqué last evening reported:

A fresh attack made by the enemy during the night northwestward of Chateau Thierry and in the vicinity of Bouresches broke down with severe losses to the enemy.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reported this evening:

Westward of the Oise we captured

Gury Height and the adjoining lines.

The Weather

Cloudy but improving. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 63, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.5 and 71.6.

ARBITRATION URGED FOR ENTENTE POWERS

Suggested In Commons Future Disputes Between Any Of Allies Come Before Court

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. David Davies suggested that the Government should agree with its eighteen Allies to submit all future disputes among the Allies to arbitration.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

GERMAN MINES FOUND OFF ATLANTIC COAST

U. S. Navy Department Reports Success Of American Mine Sweepers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 5.—The Navy Department reports that mine-sweepers have picked up a number of German mines off the Atlantic Coast, undoubtedly scattered by submarines.

Chile Thanks Britain For 20 Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Santiago de Chile, June 9.—The newspapers warmly appreciate the British gift of 20 aeroplanes to Chile, which they describe as a further demonstration of the friendship existing between Great Britain and Chile.

A Belgian official communiqué reported yesterday:

The artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude during the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's yesterday evening.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

Aviation.—Low clouds interfered with work in the air yesterday but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

In co-operation with the French we heavily bombed Nesle and Freneuil-les-Roye. Nine tons of bombs were dropped during the daytime.

We dropped two tons of bombs during the night on the railway station at Don and Salome dump, eastward of La Bassee.

We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

France To Swarm With Americans

London, June 6.—The Daily Mail correspondent with the American troops in France states:

The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks which will go far to dispel the impression the German Government has sought to convey that as a fighting factor the United States does not exist.

The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with a regularity in numbers more than justifying the confidence of the British in the ultimate military triumph of the Entente. What I have seen here at the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of our inevitable victory.

It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and to discover American troops in every fourth village. Whole divisions of American troops in some sectors form one unit holding a certain extent of the line. In other sectors the Americans brigaded with French and British regiments and I have seen American divisions intermixed with French divisions.

The most impressive feature of the American army is the high standard of intelligence and the keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one of the most consciousness of which is their attitude for accurate shooting. After a recent German raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead was shot either through the heart or head.

DENOUNCES TREATMENT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Deputy In Reichstag Says Military Dictatorships Has Made People Anti-German

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 8.—In the Reichstag recently the socialist deputy Herr Wendel denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine. He said that before the war four-fifths of the population of Alsace-Lorraine was strongly pro-German, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

The Progressive deputy, Herr Waldstein, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement.

General Wirsberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as the result of the War Emergency Law. Herr Waldstein interrupted, shouting "Hundreds."

Deputy Groeber, of the Center Party, said that unfortunately the wishes of the Reichstag regarding the repatriation of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine had not been fulfilled. "Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of the war."

Herr Hauss, an Alsatian Deputy, said that persons acquitted by the Military Court had been rebanished. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly discontent prevailed in Alsace, but if the Reichstag did its duty that discontent would vanish. The Socialist deputy, Herr Boehle, said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of the Alsatians.

In the Reichstag, during a debate on the censorship, the Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Haase, complained that letters of members of the Reichstag are secretly censored by the "Black Bureau."

In the by-election for the Reichstag at Lublitz, the Polish candidate won his seat from the Center Party with 1,250 votes to 800.

Funeral Is Held For Mr. Frank N. Meyer



Mr. Frank N. Meyer

Simple funeral services were held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery in honor of the late Mr. Frank N. Meyer, American agricultural expert, who was lost from the N. Y. K. steamer Fengyang Maru on the night of June 1. Dr. John R. Hynes read the service at the grave. Officials of the American Consulate and a number of friends were present.

Mr. Meyer, who was noted for his agricultural research work in South America, Siberia and China, was on his way here from Hankow when he was drowned. He was 42 years old. The above photograph of Mr. Meyer in Siberian costume was taken a few years ago while he was doing research work in that country.

Foresees Big Increase In Prices After War

Controller of Oils and Fats Tells Commons Food Will Be 300 Percent Higher

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Alfred Bigland, Controller of Oils and Fats, prophesied that when the declaration of peace came food prices would increase 300 percent. He urged the Government to advance money to provide for national requirements for two years after the war.

London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that the outlook regarding food stuffs produced at home was much improved. Effective control of the wholesale distribution of milk had become a national necessity.

There were very strong reasons for continuing the bread subsidy in order to prevent an increase in the price of a loaf. An additional 100,000 acres in England and 120,000 acres in Ireland have been put under potatoes. If the discipline now imposed on the community was maintained and self-sacrifice of the people continued we could feel absolutely safe.

ROYAL ASIATIC MEETING

The annual meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Society Hall, 5 Museum Road. Reports of the officers and a statement of accounts will be heard and officers and members of the Council will be elected for the ensuing year.

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., will preside.

TURKEY DENOUNCED BY GERMAN JOURNAL

Ambitions For Domination Of Black Sea Impractical To Berlin's Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 6.—The German newspaper Kreuz Zeitung attacks Turkey for her ambitions regarding the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus.

It says that the union of the Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible because it would injure the vital interests of the Ukraine. The province of Taurida, of which the Crimea is a part, belongs nationally and geographically to the Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there, and also to make the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia.

Hence German policy is confronted with difficult tasks. A certain antagonism between Transcaucasia and Turkey already exists, and antagonism between Turkey and the Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia are in no wise recognised by the latter. When Germany entered the war, she guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers and will continue to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose Turkish designs toward the northeast and east, which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war.

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme war aim being to make the foundation of a fresh coalition against Germany impossible.

Prisoner Conference In Session At Hague

(Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, June 6.—The Prisoners of War Conference has opened.

The Hague, June 6.—The Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference begins its sitting on the 8th in the Binnenhof, where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

London, June 7.—The Daily Chronicle states that counter-measures have been taken with respect to the treatment of German prisoners of war in consequence of German cruelties to captured Britishers. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example, German prisoners are being deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers and the use of band instruments and are required to attend parade frequently.

The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the exchange-of-prisoners conference held on June 8.

Epidemic Is Influenza Says Health Officer

Russian Refugees Might Have Brought Fever To Shanghai, Dr. Stanley Thinks

That the epidemic during the past two weeks in Shanghai is synchronous with the influx of a large number of Russian refugees, is suggested in the monthly report of Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, who diagnoses the outbreaks of "fever" as epidemic influenza. Siberia is the endemic home of the disease which is often known as Russian influenza.

Mr. Denby was Consul-General for Shanghai about ten years ago, leaving here to become Consul-General at Vienna. He later retired from the Government service and became Vice-President of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, in connection with which concern he made a trip to the Far East and visited Shanghai in 1915.

Former Consul Denby Here For Trade Body

Comes To Study Commercial Conditions And See That Restrictions Are Observed

Mr. Charles Denby, special representative of the State Department in connection with the United States War Trade Board and former American Consul-General here, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Peking on official business.

Mr. Denby is in China to investigate commercial conditions as affected by the war and especially as affecting the United States under wartime conditions. Exports from China to America are the subject of particular study by the War Trade Board and one of the prime objects of Mr. Denby's trip is to see that the new restrictions made by the government are being observed and also that the export trade from the States is not being exploited by profiteers.

Mr. Denby has been in Peking for several weeks and has also visited Hankow and other trade centers.

Prior to his arrival at the capital he spent some weeks investigating in Japan. He will be in Shanghai until the end of the month and will then return to Peking. Accompanying him to Shanghai were Mr. E. N. Cheerington, his secretary, and Commander J. Gillis, American Naval Attaché at Peking. Mr. Denby will be the guest at a small private tiffin given in his honor by American Consul-in-Charge M. F. Perkins at the Shanghai Club this noon.

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Shipbuilding Records Shattered In Canada

Production Now Equals One Fourth Entire Output Of Empire In 1917

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—Canadian shipbuilding now equals one-fourth of the total production of merchant tonnage in the United Kingdom in 1917. Four fifths of the ships on the stocks will be completed this year. This is a remarkable achievement for a country in which shipbuilding hardly existed in embryo ten years ago.

Cabinet To Control Supplies For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—The Government has approved a scheme for an Allied Supplies Cabinet. Five committees are to be established, to include representatives of England, France, Italy and America, all of whom will be experts in wool, leather, raw materials, tobacco, matches, paper, timber, coal, metals, cereals, meats, fats, etc. Their reports will go to the Maritime Council, who will thus know the shipping requirements and competition in buying and transport will be eliminated.

Moscow Trio's Concert

It was most regrettable that a poor attendance assembled at the Olympia last night to hear the opening concert of the Moscow Trio, for this talented combination was generally voted by the audience last night as one of the best that has visited Shanghai. It did not take the audience long to discover the caliber of the Trio, each of whom is a true artist.

The first part of the program consisted entirely of Tschaikowsky's Trio, Opus 50, and throughout the whole of this lengthy part of the program the three musicians played with perfect sympathy, the various movements being faultlessly executed.

The second part of the program consisted of some charming numbers where the musicians had scope for individual triumphs. The performance concluded with Mendelssohn's Trio, Opus 49, at the end of which they received a hearty ovation from the audience, who throughout the evening showed their appreciation in no uncertain manner, encores having to be conceded more than once in spite of a generous program. Those who did not attend the Concert last night missed a genuine musical treat.

The trio consists of Alexander Chmelevitski, pianist; Vladimir Siroiko, violinist, and Constantine Bakaleinikoff, cellist, all Laureates of the Moscow Conservatory.

The Moscow Trio will give a second concert on Saturday night.

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WUHU CHINESE RESPOND TO CALL OF RED CROSS

Rich And Poor Alike Make Contributions, Though Official Campaign Is Over

China Press Correspondence

Wuhu, Anhui, June 8.—Although the time set for the great Red Cross drive is long since past, contributions are still coming in from the Chinese who were late in getting the drive organised. Over two hundred dollars was subscribed by the four hundred Americans who attended the general meeting called for organising a local Red Cross, and since then practically every one of the thirty-one Americans in Wuhu has made a contribution.

A meeting was arranged with the leaders of all the representative organisations and commercial interests of the city for the purpose of launching the drive among the Chinese. Rich and poor alike have contributed, from the wealthy merchant to the day laborer, and the students in the schools have shown much interest, large numbers of them contributing. The returns at present total about two thousand dollars. While this amount seems small, perhaps considering the size of the city, yet any gift from the Chinese for this humanitarian cause is gratifying. There have also been generous responses to appeals for the Tientsin flood-sufferers and other benevolences recently. Especial credit is due Mr. Alexander Paul, of the Christian Mission, who has given unspareingly of his time and energy in this campaign, and to Mr. N.G. Wood, of the Standard Oil Co., for the use of his conveniently located offices and his time in receiving and forwarding to Shanghai the funds collected.

Twenty-three members of the China Inland Mission, representing ten stations in various parts of Anhui province as far north as Yingchow and as far south as Huelichow, have been assembled at Hill House, Wuhu, during the past week for the annual provincial conference of the mission. The program called for four sessions each day except Sunday. Reports from the various schools of the mission were heard, the Chinese conference arranged for, and the following subjects presented to and discussed by the conference: "Ordination," "Qualification and Salaries of Evangelists," "Tracts and their uses," "A Circulating Library for C.I.M. Missionaries in Anhui." The first meeting each day was devotional, the afternoon sessions were preceded by a forty-five minute prayer-meeting, and the conference closed with a communion service Tuesday evening.

U.S. War Stamps Go Fast This Month

United States War Savings Stamps are on the boom this month. Up to last night Postmaster Everett had disposed of more of the Savings stickers than during the whole of the month of May. The exact figure was 3,150 stamps, as against 3,138 for May. Yesterday morning Chinese investors took 1,280 stamps at the June figure, G.4.17. The total sales to date through the Post Office here are nearly 18,000 stamps, valued at G.90,000. About 60 percent of this number have been taken by foreigners, mostly Americans, and 40 percent by Chinese. Twenty percent of the whole have been sold outside of Shanghai.

GOTHA BROUGHT DOWN
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—A Gotha which attacked Dunkirk was brought down by gun-fire and the crew of three captured.

MONEY you can't lose

Convenient as Cash,
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Cost 10c for \$100.
50c for \$1000.

TRAVEL isn't completely enjoyable as long as you worry about losing your money or having it stolen. Make your journey care-free by taking Wells Fargo Travelers Checks.

If you lose cash there is no redress—it is gone. If you lose Wells Fargo Checks you get a refund. Your signature alone converts them into cash. In effect, Wells Fargo Travelers Checks insure your pocketbook against loss.

A party, roughing it in the mountains not long ago, actually was held up. But they carried Wells Fargo Checks and emerged from the experience with their funds intact. Brigands, burglars and "hold-up" men do not "accept" our Travelers Checks.

Further information.

8 KIUKIANG ROAD
(Corner Szechuen Road.)

Union Jack Club To Be Formed Here

Race Club Officers To Establish Home For British Navy Men

Lack Of Money Is Motive For Peking Peace Move

Military Chiefs Cry For Money When There Is None, Hence The Desire To Quit Fighting

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 8.—Peace, poverty and politics are very closely woven together in the capital just at present. Notwithstanding the additional income that the Central Government is enjoying at the present time from the suspension of the indemnity payments, it is very considerably embarrassed for funds. This is the dominating factor in the peace talk and in the political situation.

Poverty, not of the respectable sort, but of the very inconvenient sort that can only be relieved by contracting liabilities manifestly beyond the Government's ability to liquidate except by the hypothecation of exceedingly valuable securities, is the keynote of everything the Government is doing at present. It explains the suspension of active hostilities against the South. The maintenance of an army in the field requires money; money is not forthcoming; therefore it is impossible much longer to maintain the armies in the field. Hence, the peace talk.

All the big chiefs are here to take part in the palaver. Lung Chi-kuang arrived a week ago, unheralded and uninvited; but he let the Government know at the last moment that he was coming, and a select group met him at the railway station. Liang Shih-yi is here, moving about quietly between the two hosts of his Chinese and his Japanese friends, and between Tientsin and Peking as occasion requires. Tsao Kun is in Tientsin, nominally with a constitution needing urgent repairs after the onerous burden of his duties in the Yangtze valley, though his particular complaint is said to be cold feet. Chang Hsai-tz may also be on his way by the time this reaches you.

Hsu Shih-chang is here, acting as a channel of communication between various sections of the Peiyang party, which has been shattered by the devastating hand of poverty. There are two main sections, just as there were in the Tuscan army that was held at bay by brave Horatius; but the cries are reversed: those before the "forward" and those behind cry "back." Those in the field cry, "Send us funds;" those away from the field cry, "We have no funds." The result is that those in the field who would go forward cannot, because those in the rear cannot send them funds to pay their way. The net result of this is profound disgust amongst the generals in the field and temporary determination for peace amongst those members of the Peiyang party who are in the Government in Peking. Without funds there can be no war; funds are not available; so the warriors in Peking cry out for peace. There is nothing more in the peace movement than that.

Poverty, again, is responsible for the Government's anxiety to see Parliament assembled. There are some indications that the Government feels that it is reaching the end of its financial tether, that it no longer has either the credit abroad on which to borrow, or the credit at home on which to carry much further the negotiations that have been in progress for the past several weeks. The calling of a parliament, it is hoped, will re-establish the Government's position and thus enable it to maintain itself in office for some time to come. The publication of very incomplete details of the budget is regarded as a piece of mild

bluff, intended merely to show the shortly assembling Parliament what innocent shorn lambs the members of the Cabinet are. Unfortunately the few details vouchsafed to the public contain items enough to damn any Government in a truly democratic country. That the Government should need half its prospective income for military purposes, when the country is not spending a cent on foreign war, though it must not be forgotten that the country is nominally at war, ought to be condemnation enough. That in spite of a virtually empty exchequer there are members of the Government who favor the continuance of war with the South is sufficient comment on the wisdom of the Government. "My poverty and not my will consents," the Government might say with regard to its readiness to make peace with the South, with regard to the desire to see a Parliament meeting, and practically with regard to every policy to which the Government just now appears committed.

At the same time, there is a certain amount of feeling that the Government is by no means certain of its tenure of office. It is alleged that certain members have so feathered their nests that they can afford to retire from public life even with the curses of the people hurling after them; and these same gentlemen are beginning to be afraid that the attitude of certain foreign Powers towards them may not very long be friendly. The complete failure of Baron Hayashi's trip to the south is still regarded here as very likely to involve the adoption of a new policy in Japan, where succeeding events have clearly indicated that the past few months have not added to Japanese popularity here, in spite of the conciliatory spirit in which Japan believes she has acted. It is possible that this new Japanese policy may be reflected in the frowns of the Japanese authorities on all loans except such as the Japanese Government, acting through the Yokohama Specie Bank, may see fit to approve as essential to the well-being of China. There is thus a feeling in certain Government circles that, with a Parliament in sight and the continuance of financial favors from Japanese sources becoming problematical, it is quite time to get out. With the sentiment, though not with the arguments that prompt it, there are not a few who would cordially agree.

Poverty is dictating peace, in which the Government does not really believe, and if there were a full exchequer tonight all talk of peace would have finished by the time the exchange rates were known tomorrow: poverty is dictating political maneuvering, and making the Government father political ideas entirely alien to it and which would not receive a moment's consideration if the treasury were not empty; public poverty and the prospect of a cessation of personal gains are shaping the personal policies and conduct of ministers. Fear of hell and eternal damnation has turned many a sinner into a saint at the opportune moment, and it is a like fear that is actuating the Government just now. The conversion is doubtless sincere, while it lasts; but once let the momentary deterrent be removed and we should find the Government backsliding at a terrific pace. At least, that is the growing opinion here.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN HONAN

China Press Correspondence

Kaifeng Fu, June 8.—The farmers of Honan have just gathered the best wheat harvest known in years. A missionary who has been in China thirty years told your correspondent that the yield this year exceeds anything he has seen since coming out.

There is plenty to eat, whether the poor can pay for it or not.

There is an epidemic of typhus fever in Chengchow. It is said that there is an average of one case to every two families. It has spread to some of the surrounding towns.

A traveler who recently passed over the Lung-Hai Railroad says

poppy is being cultivated along that line and in Shantung.

The Kaifeng Baptist College holds its first commencement on June 13 when eight young men graduate from the middle school. Rev. W. Eugene Sallee, head of the school, deserves much praise for the manner in which he has conducted it. Additional buildings are to be erected soon.

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THE DARK PEOPLE

The Dark People. By Ernest Poole. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 (gold).

Three things emerge from this book on Russia which it is important for us, as Americans fighting Germany, to know. First and most saliently, that the failure of the Russian Army to continue the first against Germany was not due to the fact that Lenin and Trotsky are in German pay or, in any sense of the word, "pro-German." The Russian military failure was due to the deeper fact that the army, fighting under the old regime for a cause which had never been explained and which had been enforced by no argument more persuasive than the knot, was sick and tired of the war, was completely demoralized. Since there was no moral impetus behind it there was no reviving its interest, once discipline was relaxed by the great fact of the revolution. This is proved by the fact that the Korniloff attempt, rigorous and extreme as it was, collapsed in a moment, because there was never any very genuine conviction behind it. Mr. Poole describes the Korniloff method:

"More than once whole battalions of soldiers were slaughtered by machine guns, and the stiffened dead bodies were stood up in rows along the fences, with placards on their breasts to announce. "I was shot because I was a traitor to Russia."

For a time this method seemed to succeed, and Korniloff's power grew so fast that the more conservative elements turned to the "little Cossack General" as the strong man of the hour, who was to lead the nation out of anarchy and on through war to victory. His power came to a climax about the end of August at the Moscow Conference, where he made a speech demanding the utter abolition of committees in the army. Two weeks later he resolved to take things into his own hands. With possibly two divisions of his Cossack followers, on whom he felt sure he could depend, he advanced on Petrograd. But the fighting stopped almost as soon as it started, for when his Cossacks were informed that they had been brought to overturn Kerensky and his Government, they revolted almost to a man and placed Korniloff under arrest. In brief, the 'strong arm' method was proved an utter failure."

The second fact to remember is that the "dark people," the great inarticulate peasantry of Russia, are interested overwhelmingly in land, machines, agricultural schools and crops, and that the revolution for them is important only in so far as it will affect their relationship to these things. And the third fact is that the future control of Russia, whether it will be dominated by the Teutons or by the allied democracy, depends on exactly how much help instead of vituperation we are willing to give to the struggling democracy. On this head Mr. Poole is illuminating:

"The Korniloff movement caused a reaction, a tremendous radical wave, that undid Kerensky's work and led to the coup d'état of the Bolsheviks. I tried to give their attitude toward the war. Briefly repeated it was this: They believed that a "real revolution" in Russia could not be accomplished while the nation was at war, for the needs of war and revolution were directly opposite. Moreover, the Bolsheviks were sure that by proclaiming to the world a "revolutionary peace" they would soon get a response from the masses in Germany and Austria, as well as in England, Italy, and France. (This was the real Bolshevik aim: a proletarian uprising all over Europe to overthrow capitalism and not pro-Germanism!) All last summer, they told me, they were in weekly touch with the extreme radical leaders in Germany and Austria; and from what they heard they firmly believed that so soon as the pressure of war was removed the lid would fly off in Germany and the proletariat would rise. How far they were right in this only the coming months can tell, though at present it would seem they were wrong. Meantime, I can try to give only some of the possibilities.

"The Bolsheviks may soon lose control, for the same internal chaos which has rendered them impotent now and is forcing them to accept the harsh peace terms of Germany may cause the great mass of the Russians, who are thoroughly sick of disorders, famine, pestilence, and civil strife, to put out the Bolsheviks and set up another government, even perhaps a dictatorship, which will meet their immediate problems at home. Whether this new government will be friendly to the Allies or subservient to Germany rests in a very large degree upon whether the Government of France, England, and the United States resolve to stand by Russia and still give every possible aid or retire and give a clear field to Berlin to start laying the foundations of a Slav-Teuton empire."

Elsewhere Mr. Poole points out how disastrous such an empire would be to the future of democracy. It scarcely, in fact, needs emphasis to any thinking person. It is also apparent, much more so than when Mr. Poole wrote, that the Bolsheviks are doomed to failure. "Nothing," as a recent writer has said, "could so soon bring them failure as complete success." In the present ordering of society their program is impossible of achievement. It behoves us to follow the example of President Wilson and do everything we can to show our friendliness to the revolution, instead of treating it, in the phrase of Lloyd George, as a "Judas among nations." So much is clear from Mr. Poole's book. For the most part the volume consists of interviews with different people, mainly peasants. It serves to show the temper of the farmers, the people in the villages, rather than to cast a new light on the actual workings of the revolution. And it points the direction which future develop-

ment in Russia will have to take. Plows and tractors, schools and railroads, the means for industrial development are what the country needs. We can do much to supply these needs. If we don't do it Germany, Mr. Poole tells us, will.

THE SON DECIDES

The Son Decides: The Story of a Young German-American. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35 (gold).

This is an interesting story, the title of which demands no comment. As its sub-title indicates, it is the record of the reaction of a young American of German descent to the war. It is a good story, well told.

All the boys at St. Timothy's none was more popular than Rudolf Hertz, the school's star catcher on the baseball field; and his father, a jovial German-born business man, who adored his son and was not ashamed to say he was popular too. Rudolf loved his father, who was a naturalized American citizen, and respected his judgment. He was devoted to his mother, who, though born in America, was of German descent. With his sister they all made a happy, united family, and all of them loved the relatives whom they often visited in Germany.

When the European war broke out it solidified even more, if that were possible, the family whole. The Hertz household did not feel as their neighbors felt, or believe as their neighbors believed, but within their own circle they were absolutely united; they were absolutely loyal to Germany. Rudolf's father told him that Germany was right and England and France wrong and America misinformed, and Rudolf believed him. He believed him even when the Lusitania was sunk. He was so loyal to his belief in Germany that, the only pro-German in school, he stood alone against what almost amounted to a verbal and social persecution, and did at last become an actual boycott, from the other boys. When he left school and went to Harvard he still believed that his father was right and every one else knew was wrong. He still believed in Germany.

Yet Rudolf and Elizabeth and their mother, loyal to Germany as they felt themselves to be, were loyal to America, too. Little by little the cleavage between the two countries became more marked, and with it came cleavage in the family. There came a day when Mr. Hertz cried out in hatred against his American naturalization—long before war was declared; and there came another day when Rudolf, in whom the slow infiltration of ideas had been working almost without his knowledge, realized that it was he who had been "misinformed," and joined the "Harvard Regiment" to drill. With the declaration of war Rudolf enlisted, and his father practically disowned him; but when he went to France there was an honest, if regretful, acquiescence in his father's good-bye.

That is, briefly, the story of "The Son Decides." It is told simply, not didactically, but as an interesting narrative.

LORD TONY'S WIFE

Lord Tony's Wife: An Adventure of the Scarlet Pimpernel. By Baroness Orczy. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35 (gold).

The Scarlet Pimpernel is here once more. It is a hard knot that he has to unravel this time, and a difficult task to achieve. Back of it lies the fury of the French Revolution, the passion, natural enough, of a man unjustly treated, for revenge. He must undo the success of a plot long schemed and worked for, and he does it in a fascinating tale. It is a story, however, that is quite complete in itself and is not dependent for enjoyment upon the light of intimate knowledge upon German character and methods in warfare. While now and then the wounded young prisoner met a kindly face and a gentle, humane heart—and all such he gladly and gratefully chronicles in his diary—nearly all who came near him, doctors, nurses, hospital orderlies, guards, even clergymen, seemed to give forth hatred, cruelty, vengefulness with every breath. All through his imprisonment he came face to face almost every day with cold-blooded,

unnecessary cruelty, either to himself or to other prisoners. It was not always bodily, but the clumsy, determined efforts to impress the minds of the ill and weakened prisoners with Germany's might and righteousness caused the helpless patients as much anguish as did physical cruelty.

There was a book of prayers composed for the especial use of French prisoners of war, from which the author quotes, that is unique among all the many astounding things that have been portrayed in German colors. In 1759, shortly after the fall of the Bastille, the slow-gathering wrath of the peasants about Nantes, starved and treated like cattle by his Grace the Due de Kernoghan, flamed into quick rebellion. It is easily put down by the Duke's men. But the leader, young Pierre Adet, escapes and the Duke hangs the boy's father and innocent father by way of vicarious punishment. Pierre does not hear of it until long afterward, and when he does he vows vengeance on all the house of Kernoghan.

That is the prologue to the story. Four years later the revolutionists have been victorious and the Kernoghan—father and daughter—are among the emigres who have fled to England to escape the Reign of Terror.

The Duke exemplifies the faults of the aristocracy clearly enough: it is easy to understand why the poor of Nantes hate him. But Yvonne, his daughter, is neither cruel nor arrogant nor selfish; she has the virtues of her class without its heartlessness; she is a brave and lovely heroine, and it is small wonder that Lord Anthony Dewhurst adores her and urges her to secret marriage when the Scarlet Pimpernel warns him that she is threatened by grave peril. Yvonne loves Lord Tony, revolts from the thought of marriage with the banker, Martin-Roget, who is her father's choice, yields to her English suitor's persuasions, and runs away with him; but it is too late to stay the menace of Pierre Adet's revenge on the house of Kernoghan. Young Lady Dewhurst is kidnapped almost from the church door.

The story of how her husband and the Scarlet Pimpernel seek and find her at last, how the plots of Martin-Roget and the revolutionists come near to fruition, and how Yvonne is triumphantly rescued in the end, makes an exciting, romantic, and thoroughly entertaining novel.

IN GERMAN HANDS

In German Hands: The Diary of a Severely Wounded Prisoner. By Charles Hennebols. Preface by Ernest Daudet. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. \$1.50 (gold).

This simply written diary of a young Frenchman tells so tragic a story, and one so full of the horrors that lie behind the German lines for wounded prisoners sent to their hospitals, that not many of the innumerable books of experience produced by the war have been more moving. The author enlisted almost at the very first of the conflict, and within a week was severely wounded before Saint Mihiel, and after lying four days on the field was taken by the Germans and sent to a hospital, where one leg was amputated. After nine months spent in hospitals and prison camp he was exchanged and sent home, in July, 1915. The book throws another revealing ray of the light of intimate knowledge upon German character and methods in warfare.

The Scarlet Pimpernel is here once more. It is a hard knot that he has to unravel this time, and a difficult task to achieve. Back of it lies the fury of the French Revolution, the passion, natural enough, of a man unjustly treated, for revenge. He must undo the success of a plot long schemed and worked for, and he does it in a fascinating tale. It is a story, however, that is quite complete in itself and is not dependent for enjoyment upon the light of intimate knowledge upon German character and methods in warfare. While now and then the wounded young prisoner met a kindly face and a gentle, humane heart—and all such he gladly and gratefully chronicles in his diary—nearly all who came near him, doctors, nurses, hospital orderlies, guards, even clergymen, seemed to give forth hatred, cruelty, vengefulness with every breath. All through his imprisonment he came face to face almost every day with cold-blooded,

unnecessary cruelty, either to himself or to other prisoners. It was not always bodily, but the clumsy, determined efforts to impress the minds of the ill and weakened prisoners with Germany's might and righteousness caused the helpless patients as much anguish as did physical cruelty.

There was a book of prayers composed for the especial use of French prisoners of war, from which the author quotes, that is unique among all the many astounding things that have been portrayed in German colors.

In this book Mr. Gibson describes the sensations of a man arriving for the first time in the trenches, and writes of the condition of the roads, camouflage, observation posts, communicating trenches, star shells and gas. He takes up the movement of troops, the morale of the French Army, with many personal anecdotes, tells how a division advances to the front, how the use of the periscope and many other details of military action. He also describes a battle in the air and gives a first-hand picture of the greatest and most successful offensive the French have made, and its after-effects from the point of view of an ambulance man.

'BATTERING THE BOCHE'

GERMAN REGISTERS UNDER COURT ORDER

Frederich Voigts Brings Up Old Defense Made By Simecker

Frederich Voigts, a German lawyer, was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with failing to register with the police. He was ordered to register within 24 hours. Immediately after the order was given he went to the Central Police Station and registered.

The case was brought up before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted for the police and the defendant appeared in his own defense. Permission was given the defendant to leave the dock and stand at the counsel's seat as he had a large number of documents, books and papers that he wished to refer to in his defense.

Defendant submitted that there was no law binding him to register with the police station and asked what law he had offended and whether or not he had been charged under Article 17 of the land regulations. When told that he had been charged under Chinese law, he said he had complied with the Chinese law by registering with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. He has been residing in Shanghai for the last eight months, during which he had registered by the Bubbling Well Road bureau. He felt sure, he said, that the Chinese Government had not agreed that the enemy subjects should be required to register on Wednesdays and Sundays every week.

Defendant further wanted to know why he had not been charged in the Netherlands Consular Court. He said he based this claim on the treaty of 1868, the terms of which stipulated as well as the rules of the Mixed Court. He referred to documents whereby the Consulate-General for the Netherlands had agreed to take over German and Austrian interests at the outbreak of the war between China and Germany. He contended that the Council had gone beyond its power in requiring enemy subjects to register twice a week with the police.

The Assessor pointed out that the Mixed Court and the Land Regulations existed long before 1868 and Mr. Newman remarked that if the defendant did not wish to register, he should live outside the Settlement. Counsel submitted that since the Chinese Government had promulgated these regulations and sent them to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which formally sent them to the Senior Consul, Mr. D. Siffert, the natural inference is that the Peking Government agrees with the Council that the only persons to see this carried out are the executive of the different districts, which are embodied in the police stations.

The Court expressed its opinion that it could not agree with the defendant in his arguments and handed down the decision.

Mabelle - R. I. P.

Mabelle is dead and the cops at the Central and Louza stations are in mourning, for Mabelle was popular. Disgusted with the ways of the world in general and Shanghai, in particular, she committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging. And she was given a fitting burial—with delegations from both stations attending.

It was a sad spectacle. Big men, accustomed to cope with suffering, crime and death, stood at attention and actually wept when Bill Jones played Chopin's funeral march on the mouth organ and Willie Abbott escorted Jaques, the other monk, into the funeral parlors. Jaques was appropriately dressed. The firing squad, commanded by Officers Jefferson and Morgan, was fully armed with carbines at reverse arms.

Candles, joss sticks and all the necessary adjuncts made the funeral a notable one and the climax came when the station boy did the chin-chin. Mabelle is probably happy but Jaques howled all the afternoon and the cops are sad. Mabelle is survived by Jaques and her owner, Detective Sergeant Hemingway.

Interment was in the ash barrel.

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Belgian War Funds

Consul-General Siffert gives out the following reports of Belgian War Funds:

Belgian Relief Fund 28th List

Nelle (April)	\$50.00
Mrs. R. A. Kelly	10.00
Improved bridge players	3.00
Nelle (May)	50.00
Sleepy bridge players	3.00

Contribution from the Shanghai Race Club, Spring Meeting, 1918

\$2,000.00

= Frs. 9,658.80 transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Red Cross Fund

Hermann Singh, Esq. \$3.00

"Eldorado" Fancy Dress Ball of the 26th April last 16.00

6th Contribution from the British Flower Shop 250.00

Part proceeds of War Film "England at Landchowfu" per Mr. G. F. Andrew (China Inland Mission) 250.00

Contribution from the Shanghai Race Club Spring Meeting, 1918

2,000.00

= \$2,519.00

Contribution from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. Tls. 500.00

\$2,519.00 + Tls. 500.00 = Frs. 14,633.10 transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Fund

Hermann Singh, Esq. \$2.00

D. Dumont (April) 10.00

D. Dumont (May) 10.00

= Frs. 100.00 transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Orphan Fund

D. S. Gubbay, Esq.—Tls. 15.00 = Frs. 94.60 transferred on June 12, 1918.

MOTOR SCHOONER LAUNCHED

The three masted topsail motor schooner, Alfonso, built for Mr. M. J. Ossorio of Manila by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, was launched yesterday afternoon. The motor will be used in the rice trade between Saigon and Manila. It is 156 feet long has a beam of 30 feet, 14 feet molded depth and the gross tonnage is 555 tons. It will be equipped with two motors of 110 horsepower and will make eight knots an hour.

The schooner was designed by Mr. J. McPherson of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Company and construction work was supervised by Mr. A. M. Branton, managing director of the company. Capt. C. J. Christensen will command the Alfonso.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending June 8:

Police Force—N. J. Tokareff and V. Trofimoff are appointed Probationary Warders from June 4.

Warder No. 114, Narain Singh, is discharged; invalided, from June 5.

Sikh Cook No. 1, Roda Singh, is discharged; invalided, from June 5.

Educational Department—Mrs. J. Reddick is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, from May 13.

Secretariat—Mrs. R. E. Ede is appointed temporarily as Stenographer and Typist from May 6.

The two passes and Roper's single one of the fourth.

The two run looked as big as a mountain until the seventh. Roper was passed and pilfered but was doubled when Nichols fled out to Passos. It looked bad with two dead.

Matsumura singled, however, and so did Kay and then came Gold's three bagger. The latter tried to stretch it into a four sack clout but was nailed at the dish by a great relay. Twogood to Passos to Meade.

Anyways the score was tied.

Burke flew out to Crow as a starter in the last half of the seventh and Kay made a fancy stab of Passos' high foul. Meade fanned and the game went into the eighth.

Bradley fanned Halle's Hyk's took Tonk's pop. Crow drew four wide ones and was forced when Tinkham grounded to short. Holliday day scooping the ball neatly to Passos.

In the Soony eighth Holliday singled and when Matsumura threw high to first, Walter kept on going,

SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

SOONY WINS IN EIGHTH, BEATING AMTRACO 4-3

Gold's Three Bagger In Seventh Prolongs Game To Extra Session

A ripping three-base hit by Gold in the seventh inning with two under the carpet drove yesterday's set-to between the Standard Oil and American Trading Company teams into extra sessions and Soony nosed out in the eighth on the long end of a 4-3 score. It was an honest-to-goodness baseball exhibition with three double plays, a pretty nice pitchers' duel and plenty of sharp fielding.

The win gives Soony a hold on first place in the Hong League, a circuit which bids fair to give local followers good midweek baseball.

holding up at second. Chapman grounded to Halle, sending Holliday to third and Twogood's timely single to right scored Holliday with the winning tally.

A big crowd was on hand to see the Hong teams play. The next game in the series will come Friday afternoon with Andersson, Meyer mixing with Gaston, Williams and Wigmore.

The box score:

	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
Standard Oil Co.	29	4	8	24	12	2
Chapman, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Twogood, cf.	4	1	2	0	1	0
Bradley, p.	2	0	2	3	0	0
Meade, c.	3	0	1	4	2	0
Hykes, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	1
Burke, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Johnson, 2b.	2	0	0	4	1	0
Passos, 2b.	1	0	0	2	2	0
Nolle, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Maher, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 29 4 8 24 12 2

American Trading Co.

	AB	R	BB	PO	A	E
Holliday, ss.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Tinkham, p.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Crow, ss.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Tinkham, p.	3	0	0	2	4	0
Roper, 1b.	2	0	1	6	0	0
Nichols, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Matsumura, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Kay, c.	2	1	1	10	0	0
Gold, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	0

Totals 36 3 5 22* 6 1

*One out when winning run was scored.

By innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R HE

Standard Oil ... 2 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 4 8 2

American Trading ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 8 0 3 5 1

Three base hit—Gold. Two base hits—Holliday. Earned runs—Standard Oil, 3; American Trading, 2. First base on errors—American Trading, 2. Left on bases—Standard Oil, 3; American Trading, 2. Stolen bases—Twogood, Meade, Roper. Struck out—by Bradley, 3; by Tinkham, 9. First base on balls—off Bradley, 5; off Tinkham, 1. Double plays—Nolle to Hykes, Matsumura to Roper, Passos to Holliday. Umpires—Eddy and Neprud. Time of game—one hour and 30 minutes.

Baseball Today

The Navy will play Shanghai this afternoon at the Race Course at 3:30 o'clock. The game was arranged late yesterday afternoon because of the holiday.

Maloney and Mitchell will be the battery for the sailors with Swan and Bradley in the points for the locals.

Shanghai will be hard up for pitchers as Eddy and Porterfield will face one another in a Hong league game tomorrow and Tinkham worked yesterday.

Bradley fanned Halle's Hyk's took Tonk's pop. Crow drew four wide ones and was forced when Tinkham grounded to short. Holliday day scooping the ball neatly to Passos.

In the Soony eighth Holliday singled and when Matsumura threw high to first, Walter kept on going,

Switzerland Working For League of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Berne, June 8.—The President of Switzerland, addressing the Council

of the States, said that Switzerland was assembling documents relative to the constitution of a league of nations in order to be prepared in case the services of Switzerland are required in connection with the establishment of a durable peace.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 13, 1918

New and Old German Prosperity

(New York Times.)

HOW the Germans, making war for their pockets, used to jeer at England with the stale Napoleonic jest, "a nation of shopkeepers!" Here is the Kaiser talking about "a strong peace, which will open new roads to German commerce and give us complete freedom for the development of our industries." "Our sacrifices of blood and treasure shall not be made in vain." That is, we shall have stolen enough of other people's property and territory and raw material to pay us for a few million dead or disabled Germans.

Nothing, as a matter of fact, interfered with the free development of German industries before the war. Not content with economic power dissociated from political and military dominance, Germany has sown through the world hatreds and ruins that will interfere after peace with her expected enlargement of commercial opportunities; and she is now blithely raising up enemies in the great regions to the east which she expects to make feeders and tributaries of that "fresh prosperity for commerce" which the German Mars, wooden Hindenburg disguised as Mercury, patron of traders, has just promised to the German people. It would be refreshing to get Herr Ballin's private opinion of the financial and commercial disaster into which the prosperity-by-war doctrine has dumped Germany so profoundly.

That curious Alnaschar, or savage-childish, quality of the German mind that builds visions of world-greatness on the mere hope, made more tenuous every day, of a German victory, is excellently displayed by the complacent demand of Mr. Zimmerman, a colonial expert: "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly," he says, "from our military superiority after further great events in the west." The Belgian and the French Congo will not be enough to ask for. There must be a vast German colonial empire in Central Africa, the South Seas, and where not. When Germany has not a foot of colonial possessions left, Mr. Zimmerman hears the palms of Nigeria and the Congo rustle, and assembles, in his mind, mountains of palm kernels, oceans of palm oil.

Less than four years ago, Germany had a colonial empire of more than eleven hundred thousand square miles, more than five times the size of the German Empire, larger than Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, put together. Mr. Dernburg has said again and again that in time the colonies would supply the home country with most of the cocoa and coffee, the cotton and tobacco, the palm oil and palm kernels it needs. East Africa sent copra, gold, ivory, sisal hemp, hides; Southwest Africa copper, diamonds, lead, skins; Kamerun cocoa, ivory, palm kernels and oil, rubber, and timber; Togo cocoa, cotton, palm kernels and oil, rubber. Germany was but beginning her colonial apprenticeship. She blundered in many ways, in every way, until Dernburg became Minister of the Colonies; yet, three years before the war, the exports from her Pacific and African colonies amounted to almost \$25,000,000 a year.

The African plantations, so rich in possibilities, were hardly fairly begun. Southwest Africa is one of the finest sheep and cattle countries. The Germans so killed off and frightened off the natives that labor was scarce. Let us recall the letter of von Trotha, "the great General of the mighty Emperor" to the Hereros in 1904:

"The Herero nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not, I will compel them with the big gun. Within the German frontier every Herero with or without a rifle will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children, but I will either drive them back to their people or have them fired on."

Kultur in Southwest Africa killed half the native population, virtually wiped out the Hereros, who were either slain, man, woman, and child,

or forced into the desert to die of thirst.

A vast colonial empire Germany had. Oppressively, cruelly, too often, bureaucratically always, she ruled it. She always regarded it as a coign of vantage whence to nurse military designs against her neighbors. Mr. Zimmerman's "colonial demands," cut down even to a demand for the return of Germany's former colonies, will not be too warmly welcomed at the Peace Congress.

Travelette

Island Of Cabras

Just across the bay from San Juan lies the lonely little island of Cabras, where the leper colony of Porto Rico is located. Shut off from the comforts and pleasures of their tropic home, these outcasts cheerfully yet hopelessly accept their fate. Their home is a desert island, bare of shade and vegetation, with only their crude houses for shelter from the glaring sun. They are dependent on the Porto Rican government for everything, and the Porto Rican government is so deeply entangled in red tape of its own weaving that it can spare them little attention.

Food, clothing and medical attendance are supplied to them, and there the interest of the government ceases. A minister visits them regularly to bring his word of cheer and small gifts, and government officials bring interested visitors out to view the island. These and the doctor make up their calling list, and they turn to one another for companionship. They have a library or club room in one of the larger buildings, and here they gather to talk, read from the limited collection of books or sit listlessly, as if waiting. The whole colony seems to be waiting resignedly. The children, even those only slightly afflicted, do not play noisily. They seem to feel already the depression and monotony of their surroundings. They are the saddest sight of all, these quiet children.

By the recent Act of Congress, these victims of a medieval disease, like all other Porto Ricans, were made citizens of the United States. Perhaps, when the great task of this day is done, the American people will turn their attention to their island possessions, and will make them free of a plague which has no rightful place in the civilized world.

Britain Doesn't Grumble
A letter to the editor of the New York Times reads:

Perhaps you would be good enough to permit me to quote in your columns from a letter which I have just received from a lady who found shelter in London in the early days of the war.

"As you of course know, the terrific German 'push' is having considerable success and the British army is slowly retreating before overwhelming numbers. The nation is up to its neck in the hideous blood bath; and yet—can you believe it?—these extraordinary people, although grim, haven't lost their cheerfulness. Politicians may bicker and each of them think he could do the job better than the other fellow, but the public is as one ideal family, inflexible and great of heart, and nothing can shake them. They seem to be utterly incapable of anything approaching a 'panicky' feeling, and though deeply interested and concerned by the news from the front, it moves them no more from their steady course than do the too-frequent air raids. One of their great girls I should call 'acceptance.' They accept the air raids; they accept their losses; they accept the rationing system, (which, believe me, is a trial); they accept the restrictions and inconveniences to which they are put daily; they accept their bereavements (one feels he is treading on holy ground) without an audible sigh, and one turns away in infinite respect from the pain that one knows only too well is so sedulously concealed in remote corners of suffering hearts."

"Even such little grumbling as one hears in the shops, buses and tubes' (don't imagine you'll dash about in taxis and motors if you return in wartime,) is a cheerful grumbling. They call it 'grousing,' a word, I fancy, they borrow from the Tommies.'

"I'm sure it will please you to know that I'm being treated with great consideration and hospitality. I'm accepted by many people as one of themselves—quite simply and obviously. Although, as you know, not English, I'm beginning to feel English, and I think I at last understand what Voltaire meant when he said that should he, after death, ever be given an opportunity of reappearing upon earth he would pray that he might do so as an Englishman. What he meant was that their best qualities appeared under emergency. Don't you think so?"

Another correspondent, writing on Good Friday, says: "The Hun advance has fingered up the entire nation in the most extraordinary manner, and—if the censor will allow me to say so—the enthusiasm for the war was never so fierce as it has been during the last week."

To illustrate the difference between the Russian peasant of the Kerensky regime and the peasant now, under the Bolsheviks, the will relate two peasant conversations in the train on my way from Petrograd to Moscow.

How The Peasant Views The Situation

But the land problem in Russia is a very complicated one. Even the land of the former Tsar and his royal princes, which was confiscated in the early days of the revolution, could not be disposed of without a thorough study of local conditions in each district. In many localities of the Tsar's land the peasants owned all the land they could possibly cultivate; in other districts where land is scarce the peasants are so poor that they do not possess even the means of transportation to the newly-confiscated land.

Making Savages Of Russian Peasants

By Lieutenant Boris Schumanski
Out of one hundred and eighty million population in Russia, one hundred and forty million are peasants.

The peasants were the most peaceful element in Russia before the revolution—religious, industrious, hard working. The Bolsheviks have turned them into brutal hordes of mean profiteers, eager for plunder, ready to attack every land or property owner who comes across their path.

In many instances peasants leave their villages and go to the nearby cities, where they combine with the soldier mob in orgies of rape and plunder; in one instance a whole village attacked a land owner, a former army officer, and dragged him out of his farmhouse to the railway station, where a gang of soldiers beat him to death with the heels of their boots. The name of the officer was Prince Vjasemsky, and the peasants were from the village of Lotarevo, not far from the prince's farm. Not one of them was punished or even taken to court.

In the government of Ekaterinoslav, in the district of Novomoskovsk, peasants from different villages came to hard fighting over the confiscated land of the nobility, each peasant refusing to admit the claim of the other. In the government of Rjassan the peasants refused to supply the city of Rjassan with fuel from the nearby forest even for the city hospitals and schools.

Agrarian Riot Spread Everywhere
In Dankov, a town in the government of Rjassan, the peasants plundered the farm of the land owner Drjaskow. In Zwenigorod they plundered the farm of Count Fotzky. In both cases the peasants fought among themselves and two of them were killed and many wounded.

In Kozlow the peasants not only plundered all the grain of Landowner Gessen, but tore down all his brick buildings and transported the bricks to their villages.

Serious agrarian riots were reported from the government of Kherson and Tambov.

In the government of Nijni Novgorod the peasants were as brutal to their own kin. The peasants of the village of Pifgar were starving because their neighboring villages refused to sell them grain. The whole village went in arms against some of their weaker neighbors and two of them were killed and many wounded.

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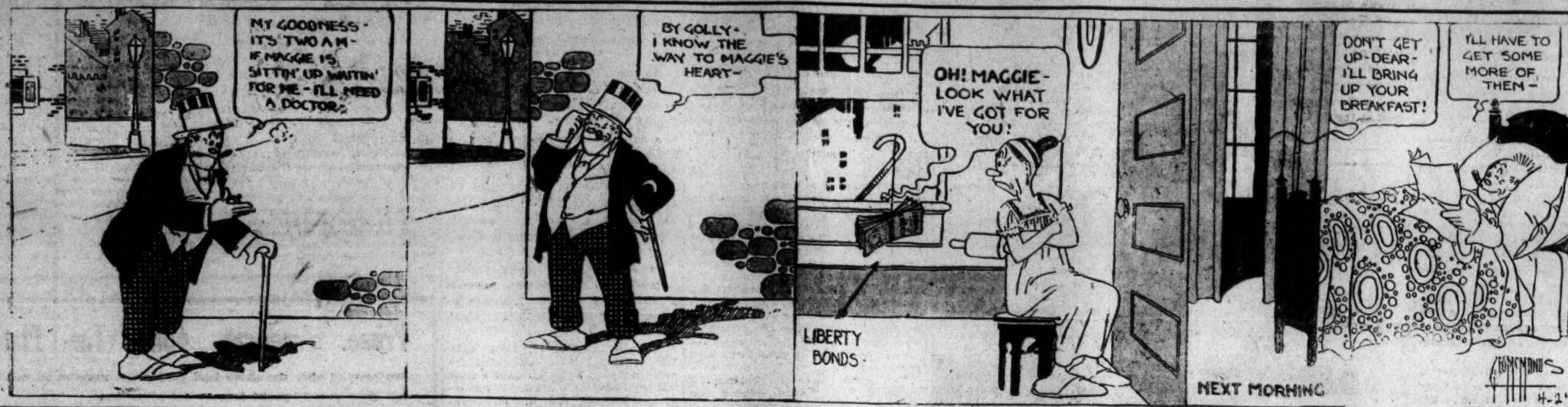
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

God And The Devil

WAR, WAX CANDLES AND GOSPEL MISSIONS

Statistics

There are no official statistics of the churches in America, because, as The Pathfinder says: "The government pays no attention to religious matters." The churches have different ways of reckoning and keeping their records and the Church Council has depended for religious statistics on Dr. H. K. Carroll, whose figures are widely quoted.

His report shows that the net increase of church membership in this country for 1917 was 573,000, which was 183,000 less than in 1916. The Catholic growth, according to the

editor of the Catholic Directory, was only about 175,000, or less than half what it was the year before. The churches that have a large following among people of foreign extraction have suffered most by the casualties of war.

There are 167 church denominations listed, and besides these there are scores of others which are too small to be counted. The total number of church members is now about forty millions—40,515,000, according to the figures. The Catholics in this report are credited with 14,673,000. The Methodists, counting the sixteen different bodies, come next, with 7,782,000. The Baptists, with fifteen bodies, follow, with 6,542,000. Thus, the Catholics, Methodists and Baptists combined form about twenty-eight millions, or 70 percent of our total church population.

The other denominations are much smaller. The Lutherans, with eighteen bodies, have 2,461,000 members; the Presbyterians, with eleven bodies, number 2,226,000. The Disciples of Christ are growing rapidly, and now have 1,335,000; the Episcopalian, 1,083,000; the Reformed, 514,000; the Eastern Orthodox, 490,000; the Latter Day Saints, (Mormons), 420,000; the United Brethren, 388,000; the Evangelical Association, 209,000; the Dunkards, 128,000; the Friends (Quakers), 113,000; the Adventists, 113,000; the Mennonites, 67,000; the Scandinavian Evangelical, 63,000, and so on down.

The number of churches is now 226,600, or an increase during the year of a little over 1,000.

Methodist Union Again.

The two great bodies of Methodists in the United States, who separated in 1844 over the question of negro slavery, are trying to get together," says an editorial in The St. Louis Republic. About all that separates them now, it seems, is the same thing that first caused the split, the negro. The Methodist Episcopal, or so-called Northern Church, has negro bishops, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has none. Continuing, the editorial declares:

"For many years leading men of both churches have labored to bring about organic union. There are no doctrinal or other important differences, while the geographical considerations are all in favor of it. Sectional bitterness has disappeared. In many 'border' communities, where each denomination formerly maintained an organization, practical union has already been effected by the appointment of only one pastor and the merging of the two congregations.

"The joint commission of the two Methodists, appointed for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis of union, will hold its fourth and last meeting in St. Louis this week, before making a report to the General Conference of the Southern Church, which meets at Atlanta in May. It is a body of distinguished men, including a number of bishops, pastors of leading churches and prominent women, of whom former Vice-President Fairbanks is one. The sentiment of the commission is said to be decidedly in favor of the union, and it is now laboring to bring about a basis

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Cottage Cheese Salad

Add to one cupful of cottage cheese that has been mashed sufficient milk to moisten slightly, one slice of minced green pepper, salt to taste, one teaspoonful of chopped chives and one tablespoonful of chopped nutmeats. Form into balls and lay on lettuce leaves and garnish with halved Maraschino cherries. A fruit salad may combine the salad and dessert course.

Japanese Rice Salad

Mix together one cupful of cold

cooked rice, half a cupful of fried

cooked fish, two tablespoonsful of

Vinegar or lemon juice. Shake until slightly thickened.

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Chartered Bank's Annual Meeting

The 64th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the bank's premises at 28 Bishopsgate, E.C., on April 10, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the chairman) presiding.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead (one of the managers) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, I propose that the directors' report and balance-sheet and profit and loss account be taken as read. (Agreed). The report which I have the pleasure to submit for your approval today will doubtless be considered satisfactory in view of the prevailing conditions of stress and trouble under which we have to conduct banking operations. Our chief aim and object has been to co-operate with other exchange banks to finance to the utmost limit of our resources shipments of national importance from Eastern ports to this country. To this end the Secretary of State and the Government of India (as represented by the Food Commissioners at home and in India) have called upon the services of the exchange banks, who have nobly responded to our call, we believe, in accordance with the approval of those in authority. With this enormous drain on our resources we may not have been able, at all times, to satisfy the full requirements of our friends and customers in the ordinary course of business, but we have done our best, in spite of lessened Council assistance. We have also recognised that in wartime there does exist the question of paramount importance, and must be met first and foremost. As might be expected, exports from this side to the East and Far East have declined considerably, which, by reducing the demand for bank remittances, have further increased our difficulties and have forced exchange banks to rely more and more on the other side, laying down funds on the other side. All engaged in business—exporters, importers and dealers—have much to contend with, but we can only look forward to the time when war has ceased and trade has resumed its normal course. I might also refer to the scarcity of tonnage, which restricts operations and is felt at all points alike. An unfortunate difficulty which is likely to increase rather than diminish in the next few months. As regards our business in India, it is satisfactory to note that the crop reports up to date are most satisfactory. The area under cultivation in the Punjab has increased, which, we need, has fallen, and at present we may look forward to bumper crops. India as a whole is in a state of great prosperity. Her industries are thriving and her revenues are increasing. During the past few months changes have occurred both in the Court of Directors and in the head office management. Our very esteemed friend and colleague, Sir Henry Cunningham, has thought it right, in the interests of the bank to resign his seat on the board owing to indifferent health. Sir Henry had been a member of the board for the past 23 years, and, by his courteous conduct, devotion and unfailing loyalty to the bank, has won the friendship and esteem of all his colleagues on the board and of the managerial staff. We part with great regret. Mr. Duncan Carmichael has been elected to the vacant seat on the board. Sir Duncan retired from India after a most successful career in the field of commerce. He has also filled the important post of president of the Bank of Bengal, and also other public offices, both in Bombay and Calcutta. I am confident that Sir Duncan will add considerable strength to the board of the bank. As regards the staff, my first duty must be to refer to the most regrettable and untimely death of our much valued friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas Fraser. It is a distinct loss to the bank, for in Mr. Fraser was combined the theoretical knowledge of an expert with the practical experience of a sound and brilliant exchange banker. His death adds one more name to the roll of those who have suffered from the strain and stress of this terrible war. I will, with your permission, read the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Court of Directors on 22 January last: "Before dealing with the business of the day, the chairman officially intimated the death of Mr. Thomas Fraser, which took place on the 18th inst. He then made the following remarks: 'Mr. Fraser joined the bank on the 7th May, 1883, and has therefore been connected with this institution for the past 35 years. In Mr. Fraser we have lost a most able and experienced manager, a devoted employee of the bank and a colleague whom we all trusted and looked up to with the greatest admiration and respect. It was unanimously agreed to place on record the profound regret of the directors at the loss they have sustained, and to express their sympathy with Mrs. Fraser and her family.' Mr. W. E. Preston has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fraser as manager, in conjunction with Mr. Whitehead, while Mr. Bruce has been appointed manager of the branch office. Both gentlemen are well known to our friends and customers, and I am confident that their respective appointments will meet with very general approval. Lastly, Mr. William Hogan, who has for many years so ably and satisfactorily fulfilled the duties of secretary to this bank, has resigned with a view to enjoying a well-deserved holiday.

after a very arduous and strenuous career in the service of the bank. We shall all miss him. Mr. Arthur Hewett has been selected to fill the position of secretary. Before referring to the work of the staff I have to report, with great regret, that during the year under review we have lost one of our most promising officers in the person of Mr. William MacVicar, who entered the bank's service in 1892, and had been for six years our valued and most successful agent in Colombo. A man of broad views and sound judgment, he had, by his personality, gained the entire confidence and esteem of the commercial community of Colombo. His death creates a void hard to fill. The excellent work of the staff is reflected in the results shown in our annual report, but I can also with pleasure state that every member of the staff, at home and abroad, both male and female, has done his or her best in each particular branch of the work. The services of the staff at home have been of great assistance to meet the increased cost of living, while our foreign staff have, since 1915, received an extra month's salary. These allowances are, of course, in addition to the annual bonus of 10 p.c. granted by the shareholders. Further, owing to war difficulties, it has been found impossible to arrange furlough for our foreign staff, and leave of absence is being given to them in increased overtime. In such cases the directors have compensated these officers by allowing them to draw one-fifth of a year's salary extra for each year that they serve abroad after furlough becomes due. I am glad to say that the Court of Directors have, in conjunction with the managers, evolved a pension scheme for the staff, which will come into operation forthwith. A deed of trust has been drawn up and trustees—the directors and three members of the staff—have been appointed to deal with the fund. I am sure it will be much appreciated by the staff. I may mention in passing that Sir Henry Cunningham took an active part in elaborating the details of the pension fund. Shareholders, I am sure, will be glad to receive information as to members of the staff serving in His Majesty's Forces. In all 175 members have joined up—72 have obtained commissions, while 22, I regret to say, have given their lives in the glorious cause of liberty and freedom. All honor to their memory. One officer has received the Military Cross and one the D.S.M. I am confident you will agree with me that this record is one of which the Chartered Bank of India may be proud. (Hear, hear.) The statement of accounts now before you is specially noticeable in the fact that our proposal to add £100,000 to the reserve will bring that fund up to the satisfactory figure of £2,000,000, as compared with the paid-up capital of £1,900,000. It has been the unanimous policy of the directors for many years past to add to the reserve, thereby assuring the financial stability of the bank and improving the value of the shares in the market. Further, it is in a measure owing to this consistent policy of husbanding our resources and building up our reserves that we are able to offer dividends to which shareholders now enjoy. I feel confident that the policy pursued will meet with your hearty approval. Taking the figures of the report issued in 1906, you will find that the reserve fund then stood at £975,000, increased to £1,475,000 in 1907, partly by the addition of the premium on the new shares issued in that year, and grad-

ually increased year by year up to the present figure. Turning to our balance-sheet, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on steadily expanding figures, pointing to healthy development all along the line. Our totals now aggregate £36,126,432 12s. Id., as against £33,390,841 14s. 11d. on Dec. 31 last year, and the increases of £2,735,600 12s. 9d., and even these figures would, in the ordinary course, have shown considerable increase had our complete returns not been delayed by the shipping difficulties. Our current and fixed deposit accounts, now amounting to £28,042,148 17s. 7d., an increase of £5,338,052 12s. 9d., evidence the continued confidence in our bank by our Eastern friends in the stability of the bank. On the other side of the account our cash in hand amounted to £8,694,145 6s. 11d., an increase of £3,058,252 7s. 2d., showing a proportion of cash to deposit liabilities of over 30 p.c. Our bills discounted and loans also show a satisfactory progress at £10,145,008 10s. 1d., an increase of £2,271,10d. Bills of exchange, including Treasury bills amounting to £4,337,903 5s. 1d., require explanation. Owing to the serious delays in arrival of the mails, we found ourselves in the awkward predicament of either having to delay our account or of resorting to the old method of grouping the "en route" items under a separate heading. We considered it impossible to allow the account to run on, and so delayed the payment of our dividend, and in this we feel sure we have your hearty approval. The result of this is the reintroduction, temporarily, into the balance-sheet of an item, "Balance of head office and intermediate remittances, drafts, etc., in transit," £4,46,493 6s. 10d. Since the bank, I think, continues to flourish, I wish to emphasise this—to the management both here and abroad—(hear, hear)—especially abroad, because I know from experience how grateful to the managers are the thanks given by us here in London. Managers of other concerns have told me that they do feel backed up by the shareholders against some of its reserve, and they did so because in the Dominion in which they operate there were prospects, which ultimately materialised, of taxing for municipal purposes any institution paying over 8 p.c. That very important bank distributed a number of shares free to their shareholders. On the other hand, we have never up till now offered our very sincere congratulations to the board, and also—*I wish to emphasise this*—to the management both here and abroad—(hear, hear)—especially abroad, because I know from experience how grateful to the managers are the thanks given by us here in London. 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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 12, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate,
@ 4/7d = Tls. 4.32
@ 7.29 = Mex. \$5.93
Max. Dollars: Market rate: 72.6125
F'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 293
Copper Cash per tael 1798
Gold Dollar: buying rate:
@ 110d = Tls. 90.70
@ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$124.41
Peking Mar
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5½%
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
5 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4768
Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/7d
London	Demand 4/7d
India	T.T. 308½
Paris	T.T. 631d
Paris	Demand 633d
New York	T.T. 110
New York	Demand 110½
Hongkong	T.T. 701
Japan	T.T. 47½
Batavia	T.T. 215

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cts. 4/9d.
London	4 m.s. Docs. 4/9d.
London	6 m.s. Cts. 4/9d.
London	6 m.s. 4/10d.
Paris	4 m.s. 656d
New York	4 m.s. 113d

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

HK. Tl. 893 @ 4/6d	1
" 621	Francs 6.92
" 0.82 @ 108½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 48½	Yen 2.30
" 1 @ 15	Rupees 3.82
" 1 @ 1.50	Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 12, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Hk. & Shai Banks	\$560.00
Hall & Holtz	\$14.00
Kungrik Cotton	Tls. 14.25 June
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.)	Tls. 8.00 June

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, June 5.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d.
Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.
Previous quotation, London, June 4:
Spot: 2s. 1d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for the week ended June 9 was 342 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road
Seven minutes from Bund by trams
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprietress.
Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	\$560
H. K. and B. B.	271
Chartered	R. 250
Basco-Asiatic	
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$230 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$670 B.
Yangtze	\$200
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 21½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$124 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def	120s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.80 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 109½ S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 17½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$80 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 06
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 56
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laekung-mow	Tls. 107
Oriental	Tls. 52½ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 135 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ S.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 700 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$88 B.
Green Island	\$670 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 74 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$5.10 B.
Weeks	\$14 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ S.
Ambers	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.90 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.02½
Chemor United	Tls. 9
Chempedak	Tls. 1½ B.
Chemor	Tls. 6½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 6 S.
Dominion	Tls. 16½
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 5¾
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 0.50 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 27
Kapala	Tls. 11
Karan	Tls. 4.90
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 16
Kreweek Java	Tls. 12
Padang	Tls. 5
Pengkian Durian	Tls. 2½
Permati	Tls. 92½
Reyap	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 6
Sekee	Tls. 1.05
Sembamu	Tls. 19
Sanawang	Tls. 6.70
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 8 S.
Sua Mangris	Tls. 3½
Sua Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1.05
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 S.
Tebong	Tls. 16½
Ubobi	Tls. 2½
Ziangke	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7
Shanghai Elec. and Asb.	22
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 77 B.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 165
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearn write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending June 12:
Exchange:—The London price of silver is unchanged at 48½d. which represents the rate at which Bar Silver bought in America at One Gold Dollar per oz. pure would lay down in London. Our local rate for T/T on London has risen ½d. during the week to 4/7½d. which is also very near the parity of silver between America and Shanghai on the same

Karan Rubber Estate Co. Meets

The eighth annual general meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkhill and Sons. Mr. A. W. Burkhill was in the chair and there were also present Mr. E. E. Parsons and Mr. Chun Bing-him, directors, and shareholders representing 2,675 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—I have the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read.

"The result of the year's working compared with that of the previous year is not very satisfactory, but in addition to the factors of low prices and adverse exchange, the output was some 10,000 lbs. less than the previous year and the cost of the rubber 1½d. per lb. higher, owing to the inclusion of a full year's war duty, the amount of which is not yet known. I do not recommend the payment of a final dividend. Although the company has a dividend reserve fund which is represented by cash and realisable assets, they do not consider that at the present time this fund should be drawn upon, as the realisation of the investments would be made at a sacrifice and while the present uncertainty exists with regard to delivery date, it is considered that the exchange loss on the securities of the directors are providing a further reserve for the future, and they are sure that all shareholders will agree with them that this is the only safe course to adopt.

"The shortage on the estimated output was partly due to thinning out and owing to unfavorable weather conditions. The output for the current year is estimated at 120,000 lbs., but the visiting agent has advised that it would be of advantage to the estate to retain some of the older planted areas and it has been decided to adopt his recommendation. The company

selecting their auditors for the ensuing year. Both Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughton Knight Stileman present themselves for re-election.

Mr. S. Kennard Davis: I have much pleasure in moving that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Stileman be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. M. E. Green: There is one more resolution which I wish to propose, namely:—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and the staff for their successful management of the bank." No words are needed from me to commend this to the shareholders, especially after the eloquent remarks of Mr. Tomkinson, but I am sure they deserve a hearty vote of thanks this year for the exceptional success with which they have achieved under very exceptional difficulties. We can hardly hope perhaps, that the directors will appreciate a mere verbal expression of our thanks as much as they will the passing of the previous resolution, but still, all the same, I trust the shareholders will join with me very cordially in passing this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Green seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your very cordial vote of thanks both to the directors and to the staff. I am especially glad that such kind remarks have been

past it has appeared as if each succeeding week had seen the lowest possible depths of dullness and indifference in the cotton market. The past week, however, has easily surpassed any of its predecessors in this respect, the volume of trading has diminished to a negligible quantity, and fluctuations of prices have been more on the easy side with the result that prices have receded another 1½ per cent, closing quiet.

New Crop.—Weather conditions have been favorable during the past week throughout the Cotton Belt, and planted area is about 15 to 20% larger than that of last year. The weather in and around the Yangtze Valley has been somewhat cold, and dry weather is needed for the next few weeks. Tone of the market, quiet.

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.14d. Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.00d. Price of Good-Americans... 21.85d. Price of Good-Americans 21.70d. Price of market, Quiet.

New York Market: July 23.05d. Market Steady.

Indian Market: Broach: Rs. 669 per Candy Market Quiet.

Tables for Dining can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance.

made with regard to the staff, because at home and abroad they have had exceptional difficulties to contend with. Our managers here in head office deserve your highest praise. (Hear, hear.) I am closely in touch with them every day—probably every hour, if necessary—and I can only say that at times it has given me concern to see them so hard pressed as they have been; but a word from you does a lot, and I am sure it will cheer them on to renewed efforts. As regards the foreign staff, they have had not only the climate to contend with, but also the difficulty of getting even for short change locally. Some of our men have really suffered from having to remain abroad at their posts because there is no way of getting them home, and they have also been very loyal in this respect. There has been a great attraction, naturally, for every young man to join up in His Majesty's service, but although they expressed their desire to do so, they did so in loyalty to the bank, remained at their posts with very few exceptions. It is really of the utmost importance that they should stand by, because we cannot carry on banking with amateurs as they tried to do in His Majesty's Government. It would be a farce to try to carry on banking with amateurs. I regret to say that the ladies are not quite up to it at present; at any rate, I have not seen them abroad. Ladies are all very well up to a certain point, as we know; and they have done very good work in this bank at home, but they have not arrived at the stage when we can ask them to become members of our foreign staffs. Therefore, it is that more than ever responsibility rests on our staff.

Mr. C. B. Fennell: I would like to express their appreciation of the good service of Mr. Hutchinson, the manager, and of those of Mr. Kennedy the visiting agent and Messrs. Kennedy and Co. the local agents in Penang.

"If any shareholders have any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were put and unanimously passed:

That the report and accounts be adopted.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Parsons.

That the appointment of Mr. E. E. Parsons as a director be confirmed,—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. Agassiz.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be elected auditor for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. A. C. Craddock, seconded by Mr. Burkhill.

The proceedings then terminated.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday. The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

SEE HIM AS A STAR COMEDIAN ON HIS OWN

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday. The C.N. s.s. Sungking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000 Reserve Fund \$300,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$1,300,000

Head Office: 12 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornwall Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael, Secy.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gresham, Secy.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Post Mitchell, Secy.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Secy.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amaristar Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Singapore

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Dalat Manila (G. M. S.) Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Foochow Medan

Hai Phong New York

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hami Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mactan Singapore

Dibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulon

Hai Phong Paoote Tourane

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de Belgique

Société Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate,

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Société Générale de Belgique

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Paristienne

Société Anonyme.

Lovain and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETRE, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$12,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

Stock \$1,000,000

Silver \$24,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$12,000,000

Head Office: 12 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornwall Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael, Secy.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gresham, Secy.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Post Mitchell, Secy.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Secy.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

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Amaristar Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Singapore

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Dalat Manila (G. M. S.) Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Foochow Medan

Hai Phong New York

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on FIXED Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) £10,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government £5,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,750,000

Head office: Peking.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Bangkok: Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Calcutta: Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Paid-up Capital \$12,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

Stock \$1,000,000

Silver \$24,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$12,000,000

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Nanchang

Daiyin Hangchow Nanking

Moulmen Ningpo Foochow

Newchwang Nanking

Harbin Chinkiang Amyo

Kirin Hsichow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Chinchow Wuhan Swatow

Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 8 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SUN HAN CHANG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,248,000.00

Paid-up Capital U.S. \$7,248,000.00

Reserve Fund \$50,000

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Nanchang

Daiyin Hangchow Nanking

Moulmen Ning

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 12	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 16	—	Tocoma & Seattle	Afroia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 26	—	San Francisco	Tsuyu Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 26	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	—	Mohi, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19	—	Mohi, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	Mohi, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 25	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marsailles	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 13	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	1.00	Amoy, H'kong, Cton	Suyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 13	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong, Cton	Wosung	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Am. N.S.M. Co.	
June 16	D.L.	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	D.L.	Hongkong	Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Sungklang	Br. B. & S.	
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 13	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 13	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	D.L.	T'iao Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	2.30	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 15	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.		
June 18	3.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.		
June 18	5.30 Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.		
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wenching	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luency	Br. B. & S.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 12	—	Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 12	—	Japan	Michireu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	T'au	Palme Maru	Jap.
June 12	—	Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Hongkong		
June 12	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle		
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Fr. B. & S.
June 12	1.00	T'au, Dairen, T'au	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 12	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 12	D.L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 12	1.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	Apr. 26	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g.b.	11	11	11	
MMB	Oct. 26	Cruise	D de Lagres	Fr. g.b.	11	11	11	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g.b.	11	11	11	
FAOBI	—	Cruise	Villalobos	Agr. g.b.	11	11	11	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. *Hankow*, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer *Suyang Maru*, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 4236.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer *Hankow*, Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Thursday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Kutwo*, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Tsuyu Maru*, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 4234 and

Business and Official Notices

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
American Chamber of Commerce of China

The annual meeting will be held in the Courtroom of the U.S. Court for China on Monday, June 17th, at 4.15 p.m. for the passing of report and accounts, the election of committee and officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
P. L. BRYANT,
Secretary.

NOTICE

On and after this date Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will sign per procura-
tion in my name.

WALLACE A. FARLEY,
1 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Resident Representative in China:
HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.,
Reading & London, England.
June 12, 1918.

18368

LAST 2 DAYS

of
Hill's final liquidation sale
We close on Saturday
Special bargains offered.

Shantung District

Postal Notification.

New Buildings for the Chinese Post
Office at Tsinan

Tenders are invited for the following Contracts:
(a) for erecting two detached dwelling-houses with servants' quarters;
(b) for erecting all the Out-houses connected with the new Head Office;
(c) for erecting the "Head Office" building;
(d) for all works connected with the general drainage and levelling of the site.

Tenders for contracts (a) and (b) are to be submitted before the 2nd July, 1918, to the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient," Tientsin, under sealed cover marked:

"Tender for P.O. Tsinan Buildings."

Tenders will be opened at 11.30 a.m. on that date in presence of the contractors.

Plans, Specifications and all particulars regarding these works may be obtained by intending Contractors from the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient" in Shanghai or in Tientsin, on the following conditions:

Contract (a): payment of a fee of \$10 for the set of Plans and Specifications.

Contract (b): payment of a fee of \$7 for the Plans and Specifications.

A subsequent notice will be issued for contracts (c) and (d).

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner
for Shantung.
Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 6th June, 1918.

18358

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

Tenders are invited for the supply of 89,200 Track Sleepers and 1,940 Crossing Sleepers.

Copies of tender forms may be obtained, on application in writing, from the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North.

18317

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.

18370

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of Members will be held in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, June 13th, when the Reports of the Officers and a Statement of Accounts, will be given, and officers and Members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m. by the President of the Society, Sir Everard D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

18350

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

45th GYMKHANA MEETING.

13th and 15th June, 1918.
1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m.
sharp daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 2.00 p.m.,
2.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.

TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS: Will
be served at the Race Course.

By Order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

18345

S.S. "NIPPON"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Monday, June 17th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

18346

FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18281

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
1832 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 13th June, on account of Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

18320

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

18260

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE
SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, MD., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18236

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 78.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply, for dredgers and launches, of about Six hundred tons of Lump Coal per month for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1918, to be delivered ex-godown.

Tenders marked "Coal" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before noon, June 19th, 1918. Tenderers are required to deliver before the same day one ton of coal as sample at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang, for which the Board will pay actual cost.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Shanghai, 8th June, 1918.
18322

Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged for first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class . . . Taels 8 per day.
Second class . . . " 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

18260

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

18320

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

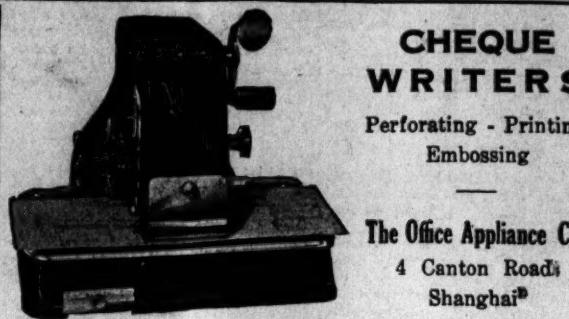
1029 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.



CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Roads

Shanghai*

18369 J.14

EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

STEWART Hand Operated

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which

will penetrate all other noises—

AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

18364

MASON & CO. CONFECTORS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuan, the originating market of the world's finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, on Nanking Road, from Sept. 1st very desirable offices. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

18316

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18228

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

TRANSLATORS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Specifications may be had on application to the Engineer's Department.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.

18356

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trans. Rent Tls. 60.